electrochemically manufactured metal oxide membrane and the first binding substance is within the through-going channels in the substrate.

18. (new) The device according to claim 17, wherein the first binding substance is chosen from the group consisting of a nucleic acid probe, an antibody, an antigen, a receptor, a hapten and a ligand for a receptor.

19. (new) The device according to claim 17, wherein the first binding substance is covalently bound to the substrate.

20. (new) The device according to claim 17, wherein the metal oxide membrane is comprised of aluminum oxide.

21. (new) The device according to claim 17, wherein the first binding substance is synthesised in situ.

22. (new) The device according to claim 21, wherein a compound for synthesising the first binding substance is applied to a particular area using ink-jet technology.

23. (new) The device according to claim 22, wherein the compound is applied using electrostatic attraction.

24. (new) The device according to claim 17 wherein the first binding substance is applied to a particular area using ink-jet technology.

25. (new) The device according to claim 24, wherein the first binding substance is applied using electrostatic attraction.

26. (new) A kit comprising a device according to claim 17, and a detection means for determining whether binding has occurred between the first binding substance and the analyte.

27. (new) Kit according to claim 26, wherein the detection means comprises a second binding substance provided with a label.

28. (new) The kit according to claim 27, wherein the label is capable of inducing a color reaction or capable of bio- or chemo- or photoluminescence.

29. (new) A method for the detection of an analyte in a sample, comprising the steps of

a) contacting the sample with a device according to claim 17,

b) allowing binding to take place between the first binding substance and the analyte to be detected, and

c) detecting whether binding has occurred between first binding substance and analyte.

30. (new) The method of claim 29 wherein the analyte comprises nucleic acid.

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31. (new) The method of claim 30. wherein the nucleic acid is derivable from human immunodeficiency virus.--